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Detroit, Michigan 1 2 Monday, June 4, 2018 3 4 THE CLERK: Case Number 15-20652, United 5 6 States versus Arlandis Shy. You may be seated. 7 THE COURT: Good morning. 8 MR. MAGIDSON: Good morning, your Honor. 9 MS. SMITH: Good morning, your Honor. Maggie Smith and Julie Finocchiaro on behalf of the United 10 11 States. 12 THE COURT: Welcome. 13 MR. MAGIDSON: Mark Magidson and John Theis on behalf of Mr. Shy who is seated counsel table. 14 15 THE COURT: Welcome. All right. This matter is before the Court on the defendant's motion. 16 Would you like to address it, Mr. Magidson? 17 18 MR. MAGIDSON: Yes, Judge. 19 Briefly, Judge -- and I know the Court has had an 20 opportunity to read my motion and the government's 21 response -- and here's the problem in a nutshell. 22 This case has been pending, as the Court knows, 23 for a substantial period of time, and then -- I don't 24 know. It's been like a week or 10 days ago -- I received 25 a call from the U.S. Attorney and said, by the way, did I

ever give you your client's Facebook account? I said no, not really. I mean, over the course of the past year, I've gotten all of the co-defendants, and I've tried to plow through voluminous amounts of material there, just really a lot of stuff, and he said, well, there was an oversight or something. We thought we had given it to you. We just informed you that we have it. We're going to send it to you, and they did, and it came promptly at that point, and it is roughly give or take -- roughly 6,000 pages of documents, and that was overwhelming in my opinion because the -- to go through all of that.

Now I've gone through parts of it, and I've seen certain things, and gleaned certain things, and things frankly that I wish I had known before, because had I known those before, I might have approached things differently than I had been with my client, with the government, negotiations, things like that. I mean, things that I thought were not going to potentially be incriminating to my client, and now I have some of these things of concern to me.

So the government says well, it's no big deal. No harm, no foul, but -- and I'm not -- I don't have evidence. I don't claim they did it as a deliberate tactic. I mean, this is a large case. You know, to keep this large -- with all of these defendants, to keep it all

organized, things fall through the cracks. So I don't say it is a deliberate intent. I don't have any evidence of that. There's an error, but with substantial consequences to the defense, and that's my concern.

And so the government says, we've listed things on our exhibit list that we think we might use, and it may be somewhat incriminating. We're going to give you some of these things. You can infer some of the bad things.

That may be true, but that doesn't help me get into the crux of it. I mean, maybe there is exculpatory material that I can use to benefit my client. We got some bad stuff. I mean, we've got a photograph. Standing alone you may say, oh my God. That's terrible, but it may be connected with another document buried in the other 5,999 pages that could explain that.

So I have -- I think as a defense lawyer, I have a duty to plow through these volumes, and in a typical case, a typical single defendant case, you might have five, three, 400 pages of discovery, maybe less than that. A gun case, drug case, 150 pages. I had a robbery case involving a phone dump of 3,000 pages, and the court granted extra -- an expert for me to help analyze this and go through some of this stuff in a different case.

So now I got 6,000 pages on the eve of trial that I think ethically requires me to go through to see if

there is any exculpatory material because we know there's inculpatory stuff. The government has indicated so, and I've actually plowed through a little bit of it and found stuff that I shared with Mr. Theis today that I found last night that is disturbing.

THE COURT: Disturbing how?

MR. MAGIDSON: It's disturbing that I didn't have it beforehand, in terms of the government using the material against my client, and maybe -- who knows, maybe there's a basis for me to keep it out. Maybe there's motions to be filed. I have not researched all of this.

So that's the reason for the motion. I filed it. We set forth the standards. The Court has authority, and I asking to preclude this, any use of it. The Court has discretion. The Court can consider the reasons for the government's delay, the prejudice to the defendant, and whether there's a less severe sanction that's appropriate and the other relevant circumstances. I've cited that in the case law, and I think we're in agreement on that.

The reasons for delay, it wasn't caused by the defendant, and again, I don't have any evidence that it was deliberate. On the other hand, the government acknowledges that there was an oversight, something they forgot about us.

Secondly, the prejudicial --

THE COURT: I think it was a little more than that. They didn't recognize that there was a body of evidence applicable to your client's Facebook.

MR. MAGIDSON: Well, I think the agent had it all along, or they knew about it. There was something that the dots didn't connect.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MAGIDSON: It wasn't recently discovered. They had it for a period of time. Somebody did. The agent, they didn't communicate, or wasn't made known to the government.

Prejudice to the defendant I think is substantial for the reasons that I've indicated, and -- and I believe that given the lateness of the hour that the appropriate remedy would be preclusion.

Now the government responds by saying well, you know, the trial doesn't actually start until the 18th. So I've got time to, you know, start peeling these levels of the onion to get to the core. That's sounds good. It is a reasonable argument, except every day -- I shouldn't say every day -- but we've gotten Jencks material coming in fast and furious, and I've been trying to plow through all of that. It's one thing after another. The day that I think I'm almost caught up, here come another, and so last evening Chris Anton sent out at 10:00 another bunch of

Jencks material production 45, 50, whatever amount of it was.

So this will be continuing as the trial progresses, and so I'm trying to maintain and getting all of this new Jencks material and things, and still try to follow through of what I could have had the past year I think.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MAGIDSON: Thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Smith?

MS. SMITH: Good morning. Just from a factual basis, I think it is worth noting that it is the defendant's own Facebook account. So I think the person who is in the best position to know what's in that account is probably the defendant himself, more than we would because it is his account.

Notwithstanding for the record, I think we put this in the brief, on the 18th of May, this Facebook returned was passed over to the defendant, and then on the 30th of May, we marked what exhibits we intend to use at trial from his Facebook account, and sent them over to the defense along with the search warrant and application and affidavit itself.

Opening statements as I understand it is to begin on the 18th of June, and this defendant's Facebook

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evidence isn't expected to be introduced to the jury until towards the end of July. So we're looking at approximately seven weeks from the time that he received the Facebook account until it will be utilized at trial.

So defense counsel is correct about Rule 16 and the remedies. The reason for the delay I think we both agree. It's not anything that's bad faith. It just happened to be an error in accumulation of the evidence, and giving that over, and that's an important part in the process of determining what would be an effective remedy to cure this situation.

I wanted to point out two Sixth Circuit cases that I found that are on point. The first is United States versus Naples, which is 60 F3d at 244, and that's a Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals case where the court reversed the decision of the district court where the district court suppressed evidence as a remedy for an alleged discovery violation.

And in that case the Sixth Circuit noted that the evidence had been turned over approximately seven weeks before trial, and just like here, and the Court -- the panel in that Sixth Circuit case found that we ought to be looking at the least severe remedy when looking at discovery issues.

And then there's the United States versus Glover,

which is a Sixth Circuit case cited at 846 F2d 339, 1988 case. In that case the evidence that was not turned over was not turned over even in time for trial, and the Sixth Circuit found that supression was not a remedy, particularly because the defendant failed to ask for continuance.

So when we look at what do we do here, 6,000 pages of evidence, and we are literally today on the eve of trial, but we know the reason for the delay. It was not anything in bad faith. The degree of prejudice to the defendant is something that the Court is going to consider.

In terms of being able to negotiate a plea, as we pointed out, we were never in a position to negotiate a plea until the 14th of May, and it's my understanding that it's unlikely that this defendant will enter into a plea before trial.

In terms of having an opportunity for any grounds to suppress, the government is not going to object if the defendants decides that they want to file a motion to suppress based on the Facebook search warrant, and he would have until really -- the Court could fashion a date for that motion cut off, and would not object to that.

The other issue that was brought up is that it is unclear as to what charges the Facebook results were

pointing towards, and that was also answered in the response, that it goes towards the RICO conspiracy count.

So the last factor here is what extent can the prejudice be cured? Well, he's not asking for a continuance of trial, which is the first step in the remedy afforded in a situation like this. So because he doesn't want to exercise that remedy, does not mean we go to the more severe punishment of suppression of evidence.

This Court issued an opinion on the 24th of May denying the government's request for continuance of trial, and kind of laid out all of the time that the parties have to continue to prepare for trial, and to utilize their resources in half day trials, the break between jury selection and the beginning of trial.

And so for all of these reasons, your Honor, we believe that this evidence should be admitted at trial.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

I know that the government has identified the information it intends to elicit at trial from the 6,000 pages, and that amounts to 100 pages or 92.

MS. SMITH: I think 92 and 11 videos, and the videos are of short duration.

THE COURT: And so Mr. Magidson, you and Mr. Theis had a chance to review those materials to assess the evidentiary value in your client's position?

MR. MAGIDSON: I have not, your Honor. At this point I have not been able to look at those as of yet. I certainly will. I should --

THE COURT: You've had that for how long now?

MS. SMITH: Your Honor --

MR. MAGIDSON: I had it on May 30th. So a few days.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MAGIDSON: And I just printed out -- my client came from Milan. So I printed out some of the things, and one of the things that I thought was going to be applying to him is a Facebook entitled "Grymee the Shooter," and it has some commentary. It sounded terrible, Grymee the Shooter, because his nickname, alias if you will, is Grymee, but he tells me there are two Grymees, and I have to explore this. This is where all of a sudden this becomes an issue. I don't know if they got right stuff. There's other things I have to explore.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

Well, I think the parties have agreed on the general principles that apply to the late discovery disclosures in this case, and it does appear to be uncontested that the materials were overlooked, and unknown to the government for a considerable period, and as soon as it was discovered, was delivered and defense

counsel was notified.

So the Sixth Circuit has indicated in Naples, which is cited by the government, that suppression of evidence must be viewed as an undesirable remedy reserved for those cases of incurable prejudice or bad faith conduct, demanding punishment by the court.

Well, bad faith conduct is not at issue here, but incurable prejudice is something that needs to be considered by the Court.

In this case any prejudice that results to the defendant by use of these materials is, or just the defense counsel's inability to review all of the materials is based on the imminent trial and all of the other materials that are described by Mr. Magidson as coming in day-to-day requiring review.

If the defendant requested an adjournment of this case, it would likely get scheduled with the other cases which we're hoping for trial in October. So it would be a matter of a few months before the defendant's trial would take place if the defendant opted to accept delay of the trial, and there are remedies that the Court would be happy to consider if asked by defense counsel to be considered for a remedy of the situation.

So one of those would be to appoint an additional attorney to focus primarily on the 6,000 page

set of documents, and of course, in preparation in general, Mr. Shy has the advantage of two lawyers. The Court did grant his motion to permit learned counsel to continue in assistance for all of the issues addressed in the trial. But even with that addition, the Court would consider another party to focus on this discovery and

assistance to defense counsel in getting prepared.

That, combined with the amount of time that's built into our schedule for prep, that is ending the day at 1:00 in the afternoon so the balance of the day is available, taking two full weeks off during the course of the trial at intervals that would allow defense counsel — especially defense counsel would have additional assistance of another lawyer to develop, those things I think are a likely and effective remedy for the problem that's developed here.

If this was done in bad faith, that would be a different story, but it's pretty clear that it is not, and the Court is constrained to conclude as in Naples that the suppression of evidence under the circumstances is an undesirable remedy, and not necessary, because again, I realize Mr. Shy has been waiting a long time for his trial, and that it is his desired to go forward, but -- and it's his life. I think he's bright enough to recognize where he is situated here, and if the request

was made for me to continue the trial, I would absolutely do that as a remedy in his case. But in the absence of that, I can't think of anything else other than appointing a lawyer to assist specifically in that connection, and --well, other than, there's nothing else to be said.

MR. MAGIDSON: I did consult, again with Mr. Shy just now as to whether he would want to consider an adjournment, and he said, as he has all along, he's very firm that he wants to maintain his speedy trial rights, and sooner than later.

The only other thing that I would ask the Court is if we get into this and find some that there are some grounds, some motions to proceed on -- there's been mentioned of dual Grymees out there -- I would like to keep that option open.

THE COURT: Right. This is all, as it stands now, the expectation is that material might be used by the government as of the end of July?

MS. SMITH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And depending on your progress,

I'm assume you would like the Court to appoint an

additional attorney to focus on this?

MR. MAGIDSON: An additional attorney or even a paralegal. I can discuss it with co-counsel, and see what is the best use of time.

THE COURT: Yes. All right. I'm happy to provide that as part of the remedy.

MR. MAGIDSON: I appreciate it.

THE COURT: But in terms of your ability to challenge the use of some aspect of the discovery to seek suppression, I heard the government agree that that would be appropriate to reserve that opportunity. We need to establish a cutoff date.

MS. SMITH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So what would you propose?

MS. SMITH: I think since we don't anticipate introducing evidence until mid-July -- I don't know what day of week -- like the 15th or 18th of July, somewhere along that line so that the Court would have the opportunity to hear whatever motions might be filed as it relates to the Facebook account.

THE COURT: Okay. So we'll make it -- we will give Mr. Magidson and Mr. Theis an opportunity to file -- I'm thinking the second week of July, early in the second week.

MS. SMITH: That's sounds right. If it's a motion to suppress based on the search warrant, then perhaps they would let us know that they are going to file something of nature, but motions in limine based on evidentiary, I think that the mid-July date will work.

THE COURT: Okay. So perhaps the 10th of 1 2 July, which is a Tuesday. 3 MS. SMITH: That will be fine. THE COURT: All right. That will be the 4 5 ruling as it relates to this motion in limine. Is there anything else that we needs to address? 6 7 MR. MAGIDSON: Nothing further from the 8 defense, your Honor. 9 MS. SMITH: Not from the United States. 10 Thank you. 11 THE COURT: Okay. We'll let you get back to 12 work. 13 MS. SMITH: Thank you, your Honor. 14 MR. MAGIDSON: Thank you, your Honor. 15 (Proceedings concluded.) 16 17 18 CERTIFICATION 19 I, Ronald A. DiBartolomeo, official court 20 reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern 21 District of Michigan, Southern Division, appointed 22 pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States 23 Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is 24 a correct transcript of the proceedings in the 25 above-entitled cause on the date hereinbefore set forth.

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